UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST

SAMUEL D. PATTERSON & CO. PUBLISHERS.

NUMBER NINETY-EIGHT, CHESNUT STREET.

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS: DEVOTED TO GENERAL NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXV. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1844. WHOLE NO. 1191.

Original Poetry.

MORNING IN THE WOODS.

WRITTEN FOR THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST.

Oh! glorious in the morning, in the woods
When Autumn, like an artist, paints the leaves,
When brilliant hues adorn their wild proud robes!
Till ev'ry branch a glowing light receives,
And the bough-like trees stand sadly gazing
For summer's flowers, that wither'd are and gone.
The music of its line-like voice, that breathes
In softest whispers, I have known
Fills ev'ry nook and glen with most bewitching tone!

Around me lie the trophies of the year,
Where'er I turn, they meet my longing eyes,
And thrill with living ecstacy, where'er
Amid their rich profusion I roam and muse!
But now above their prostrate forms the noise
Of the wild tempest's voice, both harsh and shrill,
Is often heard. No more, in any prime,
In leafy bower, the song-birds sit and trill
Their sweet notes to the list'ning woods they fill.

Let the worn spirit for him in the woods,
And leave the haunts of wealth-aspiring men,
For to the shades of nature's solitude
And each hill and shady-sleeping glen,
As error's mazes darken their wild path
By heavy sage was sent in midnight mist?
These sages walk'd in darkness, then looked up,
With eye intent, their mystic lines are seal'd
Unto all ev'ry, what hidden charms their gloomy pages veil!

MARIANA.

WRITTEN FOR THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST.

Left the worn spirit for him to the woods,
And leave the haunts of wealth-aspiring men,
For to the shades of nature's solitude
And each hill and shady-sleeping glen,
As error's mazes darken their wild path
By heavy sage was sent in midnight mist?
These sages walk'd in darkness, then looked up,
With eye intent, their mystic lines are seal'd
Unto all ev'ry, what hidden charms their gloomy pages veil!

MARIANA.

WRITTEN FOR THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST.

"Come to me, Mariana!
In my soul it is lonely.
I cried—Let them not be so!
My eyes loved Mariana!"

"Come to me, Mariana!
The morning winds replied
With the summer flowers she died,
Weep, weep for Mariana."

"Thou wert fair, Mariana!"
And a blighted rose had said,
"Fairer was never form to fade,
So pensive! Mariana."

"Thou wert young, Mariana!"
And the cold streamlet sang,
"Whom God loveth, all die young,
And he took thee, Mariana!"

"Where art thou, Mariana?"
And the pale bright stars of even,
Said through their silver tears,
"With us dwells Mariana. MARIE.

Vernacular Tales.

SURLY SAM SMITH.

The Boy who Fought for It.

CONTINUED

WRITTEN FOR THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST.

BY EZEKIEL JONES, 8782,
Author of Lucy Grey,—The Death of Madam Ardelle,—Smiley, or the Boy who had no Friends, &c.

CHAPTER III.

SAM FINISHES HIS EDUCATION.

It is a great misfortune that the real estate in this world do not receive their proper proportion of punishment—those who are not only evil themselves, but the cause of all the evil that occurs from their very position of bold, bad conduct and example, an immunity from its consequences, while the innocent and the virtuous must of course suffer that penalty for a slight misdemeanor, which would be visited upon the tall offender, if the property of the latter was not only dared. The little boys who were Surly Sam's schoolmates, were punished for five minutes together, for a single offence, and at the time, they shook guiltily into their places, only to be instantly called out, and summarily dealt with. But Surly Sam lounged about before the school an hour, or an hour and a half behind the time, and that not sheepishly, as if guilty, but with a gait, and step to which startled the school and shocked the teacher from his propriety. "It's me," he seemed to say, "and what now you going to say about it?"

Of course the small fry looked up to such an independent young gentleman with almost unholy expressed envy, and contemplated most bitterly of the master's injustice. Once, one of the hardier ventured to throw at Sam himself a reproachful lucent—and if Sam did not take the trouble to whip him for it, it was only because he did not like the labor of catching him. As to throwing a stone, Sam was too polite for that. He did not care to introduce a mode of warfare, which, by keeping the parties at distant quarters, would give the little scamps an immense advantage. Sam was conscientious, and constantly disapproved of, and discouraged all modes of offence in which he had not the decided advantage. He looked with discreet horror upon all sins into the commission of which he could not go with impunity; and in this particular was an able, natural tactician.

In the good old days of which we write—not so very old, neither, though twenty years is something in a nation of change—the lads stood up for recitation in a long line, like a militia company backed against a fence. Of course the head of the column was the post of honor; and Surly Sam soon made up his mind that he must have that. To reach it, he was content to strive to travel up as others did, by performance of his tasks, but this would take up the errors of those above him. But here was a contest in which his physical prowess and his mature temper lafped him not at all. The other lads met him on more than equal ground, and were careful to husband this, their only means of annoying the surly bobtail-tie. They would forego advantages and assist each other, rather than, by any "mine," gain an inch in place, by the pushing of a comrade, because Surly Sam must share the advantage with them, the rule being that at the close of a recitation, those who had stood above, or before all who had made none, whatever changes might have taken place during the recitation.

Sam said, "Well, we did not like it;" "Well, we did not like it;" and "Well, we did not like it;" and then he would go off and abandoned the idea and the place, and the school would go on with its business, as if nothing had happened. But as he passed Sam whispered—"you will miss—when your turn comes again." The boy looked at Sam's face, and did miss in very trepidation—and our hero retook his post again.

It was, however, a short triumph. The two missing boys, by the custom of the school, must, at the close, walk last line down with head not failed in their recitations; and as Surly Sam looked down the line, he saw the looks of triumph on the faces of the boys, and determined that they should be disappointed, if it cost him his head.

"Those who have not missed, step toward!"

With a sweep as if one set of muscles moved the whole class, all moved in advance by a pace of paces—all except Sam and his companion in delinquency. And as the boys closed before him to follow him down, one of the youngsters took the man's privilege of thrusting his tongue in his cheek at Sam, by way of torment. With a peregrinator worthy of Sir Astley Cooper, Sam, who was decidedly of opinion that such a tumor as the tongue caused should be reduced, planted a blow on the head of the boy's face in him spinning against the pedagogue. Uproar, confusion, and outcry, instantly followed. The master sprang down from his desk, and immediately grappled him by the throat. The infuriated teacher raised the ponderous ferrule to strike—and the blow upon Sam's bronze might have rendered farther anxiety about his education unnecessary—but the arm bearing the weapon was suddenly held. Sam looked up. It was Agnes. He answered her silent appeal with a glance, gave the schoolmaster a parting shake to settle the pedagogue's nerves, let into each other, and silently and unmolested gathered up his books and beat a retreat forever from the scene of his disgrace.

Thus ended Surly Sam's school experience, in a most natural climax to the impunity with which he had so long violated the laws and the regulations of the school. And the teacher good easy soul, did not dream of suspecting that he himself was accountable at all for that.

CHAPTER IV.

Thus finished Surly Sam's early experience, and if we have been a little proxy in the account, it was necessary, to be circumstantial. The school in the boy's little world; and his after life as very generally but a paraphrase of his school squabbles. Surly Sam went into the school house predetermined to be master—everybody his enemy: and to oppose on all sides the bristling armor of resistance. Nobody could be a generalissimo without a battle; and such ideas of the mode in which he must work his way through; and it is perhaps doing our hero no more than justice to admit that he was quite as often the offended as the offending party. And through it all, through every reverse there was still enough of the elements of victory in his defenia to console him under them. When he went out from the school room it was not as an expelled culprit, but as conqueror leaving a well won field, which it was not his interest to occupy. "I'd have been expelled myself," he said to himself, "if it hadn't been for Agnes."

Sam sat down by the road side, to meditate—as if not to meditate, but to think—for he was orphan, but not a poor one, and his uncle and guardian having undertaken the charge of the boy unwillingly, he was not one to be left to the property, which he was willing enough to assume, had increased rather than softened the selfishness and parsimony of the man, and Agnes alone had the key to his heart. He uncle opposed force to force, when he deemed coercion a wise but justice to admit that he was not in active quarrel with the boy, he guarded him with silent scowl, as an encumbrance that

United States SATURDAY POST.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL D. PATTERSON & CO.

Philadelphia:

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1844.

NEW PREMIUMS.

To any person sending TWO DOLLARS in advance, we will send the United States Saturday Post for one year, and one of the late novels.

For FIVE DOLLARS, three copies of the United States Saturday Post, and one of the new novels.

For TEN DOLLARS, eight copies of the United States Saturday Post, and either of the new novels.

For TWENTY DOLLARS, seventeen copies of the United States Saturday Post, and two novels.

For FIVE DOLLARS, one copy of the United States Saturday Post, one copy of Graham's Magazine, and one copy of the Ladies' National Magazine.

For TEN DOLLARS, three copies of the United States Saturday Post, two copies of Graham's Magazine, and two copies of the Ladies' National Magazine.

INFORMATION WANTED

Of Samuel P. Nash, late of New Haven, Vermont, who is in arrears for this paper.

Of Durston Mills, late of Princeton, Ind., do. Or B. Pinney, late of Elkhorn, Ky. Ter., do.

Of Wm. D. Wescott, late of Mackinac, Michigan, do.

Of J. Patterson, late of Massillon, Ohio, do.

Of Jas. A. Venables, late of Salisbury, Md., do.

Of Orton Williams, late of Jefferson, Mich., do.

Of Nanda Seeley, late of Rensselaer, Ind., do.

Of Dr. Robt. T. Lively, late of Campbellsville, Kentucky, do.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Under the foreign head, among other items of intelligence will be found another piece of the British idea of what constitutes "reciprocity"—British diplomatic reciprocity recognizing none except that, like the handle of a jug, is all on one side. The American treaty with the German Zollverein was the subject of the conversation. That treaty is not yet known, are aware, in consideration of the reduction of the German duties on tobacco and other American products, and the admission of rice and cotton free of duty into Germany, admits into American German fabrics at a rate below that under which the manufactures of other countries are permitted to be entered.

Mr. Labouchere, with a vision quite as extended as that of many of his countrymen when British interests are in the way, said in substance: "that existing treaties rendered it impossible for the legislature during the productions of Germany on more favorable terms than the British, and consequently that any reduction in favor of American manufactures must be equally favorable to those of Great Britain." And Sir Robert Peel followed in words of the same purport, but in getting a good pro quo, for concessions on her part, has no more than "the most favored nation" has, or may have; and that Mr. L.'s apprehension that German goods are to be admitted, by her paying for the privilege in kind, British must therefore be admitted by her paying in cash, is a bald a blunder, as a fool ever committed, and as bold and unjust a claim, as even a robber could muster up the high cool. At each stage it is saying to the United States: "By treaty stipulation, what you sell to Germany, you are bound to give to us!"

That the ratification of this treaty would be inconvenient to Britain, there is no doubt. The effect is not limited to the advantage which German goods would have under it in the American market, but extends much farther. Little cotton is now manufactured in Germany from the raw material, the fabrics being woven from English yarns. But if Germany is to become a producer of fabrics of cotton, of course she will make her own yarn, and in this way cease to be a dependency of England. It will be a fetch into the system of British management, affecting the manufacturing interests of that island in various ways. Sir Robert Peel deprecated interference on one subject, *at present*, as the treaty is not ratified. We dare say that he would much rather nothing should have been said. We have the highest opinion of his sagacity, to suppose that he made more than a mere pass-it-along assent to Mr. Labouchere's hope that the British field of operations is in another quarter; and the nonsense of any earnest, or sincere remonstrance with any government, on the sale from, though it may be played as a feint by the British cabinet.

No. The field of Sir Robert's operations will be among the continental states. Kingcraft has sympathies, and he knows the secret of monarchs has means which do not come under public scrutiny like republican movements. There is no doubt that Sir Robert has had a neat little plan of his own at work on the continent, to frustrate or nullify the agreement between the United States and the Zollverein; and the events may close a most elegant degree of success in the operation. But no "indignant calls" upon the Ministry, by the opposition in British Parliament, and the thing is not that Ministry itself to our government, will looming the administration of the United States into the admission of any principle in the laws of the American interests. The troublesome habit which the American people have of investigating the doings of their agents, and the vaults will prevent any blunder so palpable.

In the same budget of news by which we receive the intelligence which the most of our marks are based, we find the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposing a reduction on sugar, but limiting in regard of those consumers who do not employ slave labor. This is quite a practical comment upon Mr. Labouchere's silence of what this country is bound to do for England, in case the German treaty is ratified.

The next topic of interest which our readers will find under the foreign head is the O'Connell matter. The news is in keeping with our prognostications from the first. The conspirators could not be convicted in the teeth of which was about shortly to close when the vessel left: and we are strongly of opinion that to wait a fair title for O'Connell's case to be terminated by any attempt to punish him, would be beyond the Eastern hypothesis—"may you live a thousand years!" The appeal proceedings will last probably beyond the life of the new aged agitator: and when the earth closes over him, the prosecution will have been made prominent by association with him, will fade out of the public eye, and remain undisturbed by the satisfaction.

The intelligence from Turkey offers a curious elucidation of the character of despotic governments—for it is we apprehend a verdict upon their tendency to the fall of the Turkish empire, an event which must happen within the present century. The Divan, by political and diplomatic consensus with Christian powers, and by the intimidation of the stronger European nations, is disposed to introduce changes which the Koran, the law of the land, and has indeed made startling innovations despite the bigotry of the people, who are as fine haters of the Giaours as ever. In this system that empire must fall, even if left to itself, and when to these causes is added the fact that the leading European powers are ready to divide the separating members at once among themselves, or to set up a monarch of straw, exercising only the nominal sovereignty of the empire, it is easy to see that the Turkey of a year, will be entirely a new dynasty.

In a subsequent part of this day's paper will be found some very interesting communications relative to Texas. It will be recollected that in the last *Post* we doubted the matter that President Tyler had ordered an "army of annexation" to the Texan border—a doubt certainly natural enough, though it seems that we were not aware of the full purposes of the President. And more, it is intimated in the papers, will be forthcoming in relation to the matter—more and more is expected. It is not so many now to know what the Senators are doing in secret session as it has been. The publication of the Treaty, and the resolution of the Senate censuring Mr. Tappan, through whom that treaty became public, have had the effect to make the Senate more careful as to its doings, and to cha even in conversation.

In our literary department we have this week another described. For the present we offer a small platform, on which food is placed—the bound springs, and a wheel of wire passed round, and the animal, if it be constitutionally lively, is put into another and larger apartment, from which there is no escape, and the bait is always ready to be obtained by the action of the machine works, until the inner room is crowded with occupants."

We do not dare say the whole biped creation is ready to cry out upon quadruped folly, whereever the description of this trap is read or heard and no example of it be seen: but as a mere contrivance, unparalleled in its successful application as well as in its exceeding ingenuity. We should like to see the pride ourselves on our large, take credit for sagacity over animals with more pedal commutations, let us see on what our two feet stand.

You may possibly catch an apartment full of rats, with this "self-acter." Let those rats meet and converse of them: there will be cats in the same trap again, or in one like it. Once such adventure, throughout all rat-dom, and for all time, from the father of rats down to the day of the youngest railing, has been considered a done. Nor is this all. Rats, with all their ingenuity, may not be quite so prompt at all times at drawing an inference, as their two legged fellow creatures—but if they are longer in bringing it to bear, they are also more cautious how they lose it again. Having deliberately reached the conclusion that a rat-trap, however constructed, is when recently-set *dead and hundred and ninety-five* have been proved people, maintained and treated at the expense of the Institution. Add to the whole number 381 patients, admitted into the hospital for the insane, during the last three years, and the total will be 41,416.

From 2d Month, 11th, 1752, when the first patient was received, to the 4th Month, 1844, there have been,

Cured,	24,000
Relieved,	4,803
Removed without having received material benefit,	3,203
Died, and discharged on account of death,	4,201
Pregnant women safely delivered,	395
Infants born in the Hospital and discharged in health,	4,301
Remaining in the Hospital, 4th Mo. 27, 1844,	40,043
Total,	41,039

This is indeed a most noble charity, and worthy in its results of the men who planned and who have managed it. The annual receipts we notice but $135 from the exhibition of West's Picture; and would suggest to our fashionable admirers of meritorious productions in the city the propriety of turning their love of the fine arts to the benefit of this excellent institution. And in the metropolis of the city in showing their more distant friends the points of interest here, should not forget to visit the Hospital, and to contribute to its prosperity; and strangers coming hither should make a point to see it; for as will be seen by the report, it is one on part of the world's one of more of whose natives has not derived benefit from the Pennsylvania Hospital.

ANNIVERSARIES.

The annual meetings of religious bodies in this city have commenced, and the Presbyterians of the county Clergy are in town. The occasion is not only a beneficial, but a delightful one for the good of mankind, and we welcome the common platform on which all classes of believers may meet, is productive also of the highest intellectual and moral enjoyment.

The American Board of Foreign Missions met on Friday evening week, at Mr. Barnes's Church, on Washington Square. The President, Ambrose White, Esq., took the chair. The services were commenced by an address from Mr. Baker made a report, and was then sung, and, Dr. Armstrong, one of the Secretaries came forward with the annual report. The condition of the missionary stations in the city the propriety of turning their love of the fine arts to the benefit of this excellent institution. And in the metropolis of the city in showing their more distant friends the points of interest here, should not forget to visit the Hospital, and to contribute to its prosperity; and strangers coming hither should make a point to see it; for as will be seen by the report, it is one on part of the world's one of more of whose natives has not derived benefit from the Pennsylvania Hospital.

ANNIVERSARIES.

The annual meetings of religious bodies in this city have commenced, and the Presbyterians of the county Clergy are in town. The occasion is not only a beneficial, but a delightful one for the good of mankind, and we welcome the common platform on which all classes of believers may meet, is productive also of the highest intellectual and moral enjoyment.

The American Board of Foreign Missions met on Friday evening week, at Mr. Barnes's Church, on Washington Square. The President, Ambrose White, Esq., took the chair. The services were commenced by an address from Mr. Baker made a report, and was then sung, and, Dr. Armstrong, one of the Secretaries came forward with the annual report. The condition of the missionary stations in the city the propriety of turning their love of the fine arts to the benefit of this excellent institution. And in the metropolis of the city in showing their more distant friends the points of interest here, should not forget to visit the Hospital, and to contribute to its prosperity; and strangers coming hither should make a point to see it; for as will be seen by the report, it is one on part of the world's one of more of whose natives has not derived benefit from the Pennsylvania Hospital.

PERPETUAL TRAPS.

The newspapers are celebrating a self-acting "animal trap," as if it were a new thing under the sun. The plan of the machine is thus briefly described: "The prey is enticed upon a small platform, on which food is placed—the bound springs, and a wheel of wire passed round, and the animal, if it be constitutionally lively, is put into another and larger apartment, from which there is no escape, and the bait is always ready to be obtained by the action of the machine works, until the inner room is crowded with occupants."

We do not dare say the whole biped creation is ready to cry out upon quadruped folly, whereever the description of this trap is read or heard and no example of it be seen: but as a mere contrivance, unparalleled in its successful application as well as in its exceeding ingenuity. We should like to see the pride ourselves on our large, take credit for sagacity over animals with more pedal commutations, let us see on what our two feet stand.

You may possibly catch an apartment full of rats, with this "self-acter." Let those rats meet and converse of them: there will be cats in the same trap again, or in one like it. Once such adventure, throughout all rat-dom, and for all time, from the father of rats down to the day of the youngest railing, has been considered a done. Nor is this all. Rats, with all their ingenuity, may not be quite so prompt at all times at drawing an inference, as their two legged fellow creatures—but if they are longer in bringing it to bear, they are also more cautious how they lose it again. Having deliberately reached the conclusion that a rat-trap, however constructed, is when recently-set *dead and hundred and ninety-five* have been proved people, maintained and treated at the expense of the Institution. Add to the whole number 381 patients, admitted into the hospital for the insane, during the last three years, and the total will be 41,416.

From 2d Month, 11th, 1752, when the first patient was received, to the 4th Month, 1844, there have been,

Cured,	24,000
Relieved,	4,803
Removed without having received material benefit,	3,203
Died, and discharged on account of death,	4,201
Pregnant women safely delivered,	395
Infants born in the Hospital and discharged in health,	4,301
Remaining in the Hospital, 4th Mo. 27, 1844,	40,043
Total,	41,039

This is indeed a most noble charity, and worthy in its results of the men who planned and who have managed it. The annual receipts we notice but $135 from the exhibition of West's Picture; and would suggest to our fashionable admirers of meritorious productions in the city the propriety of turning their love of the fine arts to the benefit of this excellent institution. And in the metropolis of the city in showing their more distant friends the points of interest here, should not forget to visit the Hospital, and to contribute to its prosperity; and strangers coming hither should make a point to see it; for as will be seen by the report, it is one on part of the world's one of more of whose natives has not derived benefit from the Pennsylvania Hospital.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

At the Ninety-fourth Annual Election of the Pennsylvania Hospital, held on the 6th instant, the following were the officers chosen:

Managers—Charles Roberts, Charles Watson, Jno. Paul, Joseph Price, Alex. W. Johnston, Mordecai Lewis, Lawrence Lewis, Geo. Roberts Smith, William S. Fling, Frederick Steven, George Stewardson, and James B. Greenes.

Treasurer—John Lewis.

Officers appointed by the Managers.

Physicians—George S. Wood, M. D., Thomas Stewardson, M. D., and William Pepper, M. D.

Surgeons—Isaac Hays, M. D., George W. Norris, M. D., and Edward Peace, M. D.

Physician to the Lying-in Department of the Hospital—Joseph Parrish, M. D., and Charles D. Meigs, M. D.

Resident Physicians—Fitzwilliam Sargent, M. D., and J. Redman Leaphi, M. D.

Steward—Allen Clapp.

Matron—Elizabeth Hester.

Apothecary—John Conrad.

Clerk and Librarian—William R. Clapp.

From the annual statement just published, we learn that the number of patients treated in the Hospital during the year ending April 27th, was 1,011; 826 of whom were admitted during the year, and 73 were in it at the commencement. Of these 38 were obstetric cases, 27 at the commencement safely, 1 died, 3 were removed by friends, and 7 remained in the hospital, at the date of the report.

Of the 826 persons admitted during the year, 473 were natives of the United States (including 28 infants born in the hospital); 248 were from Ireland; 26 from England; 26 in Germany; 7 in Scotland; 8 in Canada and Nova Scotia; 4 in France, and 4 in Denmark, the rest in other foreign countries.

The number of patients in the insane department has been 279, of whom 132 have been discharged. The preceding facts do not include these cases.

The average number of persons maintained in the Institution, during the year, has been 101; of whom 23 were pay, and 78 poor patients.

The total number of patients admitted into the hospital, from its establishment, in 1752, to 4th month, 27, 1844, has been *forty-one thousand and thirty-nine*, of whom *twenty-two thousand and two hundred and ninety-five* have been poor people, maintained and treated at the expense of the Institution. Add to the whole number 381 patients, admitted into the hospital for the insane, during the last three years, and the total will be 41,416.

From 2d Month, 11th, 1752, when the first patient was received, to the 4th Month, 1844, there have been,

Cured,	24,000
Relieved,	4,803
Removed without having received material benefit,	3,203
Died, and discharged on account of death,	4,201
Pregnant women safely delivered,	395
Infants born in the Hospital and discharged in health,	4,301
Remaining in the Hospital, 4th Mo. 27, 1844,	40,043
Total,	41,039

This is indeed a most noble charity, and worthy in its results of the men who planned and who have managed it. The annual receipts we notice but $135 from the exhibition of West's Picture; and would suggest to our fashionable admirers of meritorious productions in the city the propriety of turning their love of the fine arts to the benefit of this excellent institution. And in the metropolis of the city in showing their more distant friends the points of interest here, should not forget to visit the Hospital, and to contribute to its prosperity; and strangers coming hither should make a point to see it; for as will be seen by the report, it is one on part of the world's one of more of whose natives has not derived benefit from the Pennsylvania Hospital.

ANNIVERSARIES.

The annual meetings of religious bodies in this city have commenced, and the Presbyterians of the county Clergy are in town. The occasion is not only a beneficial, but a delightful one for the good of mankind, and we welcome the common platform on which all classes of believers may meet, is productive also of the highest intellectual and moral enjoyment.

The American Board of Foreign Missions met on Friday evening week, at Mr. Barnes's Church, on Washington Square. The President, Ambrose White, Esq., took the chair. The services were commenced by an address from Mr. Baker made a report, and was then sung, and, Dr. Armstrong, one of the Secretaries came forward with the annual report. The condition of the missionary stations in the city the propriety of turning their love of the fine arts to the benefit of this excellent institution. And in the metropolis of the city in showing their more distant friends the points of interest here, should not forget to visit the Hospital, and to contribute to its prosperity; and strangers coming hither should make a point to see it; for as will be seen by the report, it is one on part of the world's one of more of whose natives has not derived benefit from the Pennsylvania Hospital.

ANNIVERSARIES.

The annual meetings of religious bodies in this city have commenced, and the Presbyterians of the county Clergy are in town. The occasion is not only a beneficial, but a delightful one for the good of mankind, and we welcome the common platform on which all classes of believers may meet, is productive also of the highest intellectual and moral enjoyment.

The American Board of Foreign Missions met on Friday evening week, at Mr. Barnes's Church, on Washington Square. The President, Ambrose White, Esq., took the chair. The services were commenced by an address from Mr. Baker made a report, and was then sung, and, Dr. Armstrong, one of the Secretaries came forward with the annual report. The condition of the missionary stations in the city the propriety of turning their love of the fine arts to the benefit of this excellent institution. And in the metropolis of the city in showing their more distant friends the points of interest here, should not forget to visit the Hospital, and to contribute to its prosperity; and strangers coming hither should make a point to see it; for as will be seen by the report, it is one on part of the world's one of more of whose natives has not derived benefit from the Pennsylvania Hospital.

RURAL CEMETERIES.

No spot of ground is so barren as to be entirely fail to the better feelings and sympathies of our nature, than the substitution of beautiful spots, in lieu of dead barren places, for the purposes of interment. Every principal city in the land, and nearly all our villages are turning their attention to the subject, or have already taken steps to consecrate a portion of their environs to the pleasant memory of the dead.

The Legislature of the State of Connecticut have determined upon the setting apart of a tract for this purpose. They have selected as the site, the valley of the "Tunxis" at Mill Creek, about four miles from the city, and approachable from it by four of five different roads. The tract contains one hundred and fifty-seven acres of land, and is said to be admirably adapted for that purpose. The subscription already, we learn, amounted to $13,000, and there is little doubt entertained of the success of the enterprise. Each subscriber of $500 is entitled to a lot of fifty square feet.

SUGAR.

Few of our readers are aware how extensive a business the manufacture of sugar is carried on in this country—where the cane is not grown, the sugar maple being the substitute. We perceive by the Cincinnati Gazette, that the Convention for the benefit of our readers, that it was manufactured in all the states except Delaware and Florida, and in quantities varying from 1,000 pounds in Maine to 2,357,000 in Ohio. New Hampshire 102,497; Massachusetts 282,644; Rhode Island 30,—; Connecticut 1,000; Vermont 1,075,147; New York 3,834,616; New Jersey 39; Pennsylvania 878,720; Virginia 938,457; North Carolina 3,376; South Carolina 17,962; Georgia 274,395; Alabama 7,081; Mississippi 87; Louisiana 37,173,—100; Tennessee 268,203; Kentucky 1,957,855; Ohio 2,357,106; Indiana 1,679,—; Illinois 112,363; Missouri 217,376; Arkansas 2,111; Michigan 1,307,829; Florida 219,322; Wisconsin 155,494; Iowa 58,698.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

On Monday next will open in Baltimore the Democratic Convention for the nomination of a candidate for the suffrage of that party. The members are already pouring through the city. The whole number of delegates is two hundred and seventy-five. Most of their papers are sanguine in the opinion that Mr. Van Buren will be the nominee; but reluctant an event so close at hand it is unnecessary to enter into prognostications.

THE TEXAS TREATY.

The investigations into the manner in which the Texas Treaty became public, resulted in the Senate in fixing the fact on Mr. Tappan, of Ohio. Resolutions of censure and reprimand were passed, at which Col. Benton, was, it is stated, much affected.

The number of new reading books published in the last year by the Society, amount to twenty-five, and of these, eighteen are original. The whole number of distinct publications issued during the year is ninety-one. The total contributions during the year, (aside from the distribution of the Society's books by purchase) amount to $14,342 50. Though this sum is considerable when considered in relation to the wants it is to supply, yet it exceeds the receipts of last year by the sum of $2,628. The total receipts of the Society for the year may be set down at the figure.

Five agents and eleven missionaries have been employed during the year.

The number of specific donations (for libraries) is forty, and their value $10,300. These donations have been scattered over 23 states and territories, and from the Society's list of $100 library to each Sunday School. The amount actually distributed is $4,742 13, but the report is to have not yet been received.

The number of schools aided by the above 243 donations of books (so far as reported) is 347, having 9,043 teachers, and 79,647 scholars.

After the reading of the report, addresses were delivered by R. M. Bird, (Episcopal;) Rev. Jas. Neill, (Methodist;) Rev. Mr. Turnbull, of Boston, (Baptist;) Rev. Mr. Hogarth, (Presbyterian;) and Rev. Dr. Spring, (Presbyterian.) After the public services, the following gentlemen were elected managers for the ensuing three years:

Cornelius Stevenson, Wilson Jewell, John Goddard, William Sheppard, J. F. Lanning, Thomas Latimer, Eighty-one and Wm. Rotch Davis, Levi Knowles, Jr., Joel Jones, Robert Armstrong, Ed. Thomas, Wm. Thomson, N. V.

On Tuesday evening, the Protestant Episcopal Convention met in St. Andrew's Church, and was opened by the usual prayer, by the Bishop of the diocese. Credentials were read, George M. Wharton, Esq., was re-elected Clerk of the Convention: and it was decided that two sessions daily should be held.

On Wednesday morning, the annual convention sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Beasley, of Lower Dublin.

The Annual Celebration of the Sabbath Schools in this city, under the direction of the American Sunday School Union, will be held on Monday next, in Washington Square. Arrangements have been made for a Floral procession in connection with the celebration. The mercy raised, will be devoted to supplying destitute Sunday Schools in the West with libraries.

ARTISTS' GALLERY.

Agreeably to our purpose, we receive our notes upon the Artists' Gallery, as a subject which it becomes all friends of art to keep before the people.

Sully's "Chip Girl" is a sweet face; but Zeuxis, if it is a natural picture, is certainly not an easy one. Young Harry is a delightful picture, and worthy of the artist.

"Paulina," by T. P. Rossiter, is a good picture—but there is stiffness about the neck and head which we do not like, though it may have been intended.

J. Hamilton has several landscapes and water views, and three are two or three from the pencil of Isaac Smith.

"Miss Virginia C." by Lambdin, is a highly finished portrait, one of the few very best in this collection.

Portrait of a lad, by Rockey, is capital painting.

Frankenstein has a "Scene on the Ohio River," a very pleasing picture, though the color is perhaps too brown.

Our limited space forbids even at this second attempt, our going into detail, as much as we could desire. There are several landscapes in which we perceive much merit, and particularly and among them are a Creek Scene by J. Williams, "Sunset," "The Turnpike Gate," "Morning on the Susquehanna," "Evening among the Mountains," and a "Village and Road Scene," by the same artist. Perhaps in one of our younger painters has come more steadily forward than Mr. Williams, and one great reason is that he is an ardent admirer of nature, and feels the beauties of his subjects.

In a third notice, we shall endeavor to take up other pictures, heretofore omitted: not in the spirit of fault-finding—to talk in learned phrase with unerring judgment, but as "one of the people," who would wake his compatriots up, to the beauty of their art, and all other efforts of our native artists.

AFRICA.

An arrival from Africa brings dates to the 10th of March. The Liberia Herald contains a statement that a ship supposed to be the Crawford, late of New York, but more recently a slaver, had been taken and Cadiz, was fallen in with by H. B. M. brig Preble in the act of taking a cargo of negroes on board. An attempt was made by the crew to run the vessel on shore, but the British were beaten off. The Crawford then took in her cargo of 1,000 negroes and made sail for Cuba. When off the latter, she again fell in with the brig but soon outsailed her and made her escape.

The Liberia Herald from Havana was detained in the river Galenas, on suspicion. The U. S. ship Decatur, had gone up to investigate the matter.

The colony at Monrovia was in prosperity and excellent health. Rev. Mr. Seys had returned from the interior, where he had been exploring the country for some hundred miles and planted two missionary stations at the extreme end of his journey. This part of the country has never been visited before. He represents it as most beautiful.

RIOT IN NEW YORK.

An attack was lately made on a branch of the Erie Canal, at Dansville, N. York, by persons who were unsuccessful in their application to the Legislature for an appropriation to change the terminus of the branch canal at that place. The canal was dug away, the water drawn off, navigation suspended, and the State authorities driven from the ground.

HAYTI.

A battle took place about the firs of May, between the two parties, in which it is said that a great many of the blacks were killed, but that they were in the end victorious, and proclaimed a law, that no mulattoes, including even women and children. It is time that some civilized nation act as forcible umpires in the affair.

MEXICO.

Intelligence from Mexico is to the 24th of April. The papers of that city had got hold of the numerous letters of Mr. Slidell, late minister, disputes the possibility of the news, and says that it is in direct contradiction of instructions he received, and that he has in any case Mexico is determined to recover Texas.

NEW JERSEY CONVENTION.

The new Constitution of New Jersey, now under the consideration of the State Convention, her shall be elected for three years, and not be eligible for two successive elections. It also extends the elective franchise. The proceedings so far have been marked by much harmony and unanimity.

HON. JOHN M. NILES.

This gentleman, whose appointment as Postmaster has been qualified, and has taken his seat. The Committee appointed to inquire into his mental ability reported in his favor, and the report was unanimously adopted.

Local Intelligence.

ARRESTS.

A large number of arrests have taken place since our last, of persons charged with participation in the recent disturbances. Among the notice John Boan, James Tanner, John Lafferty, Patrick O'Neil, ——— Campbell, ——— Holmes, John McLeod, and John Paul. In the case of the latter, it is rumored a case of rifles was found. John Lawson is also in custody, having been found concealed in a house in Kensington.

Lawson is badly wounded, a ball having entered his left side, and passed through the body, as the murder of young Wright, he having been one of those who fired the volley of musketry which killed that latter. After a preliminary hearing, he was committed to the county prison. Lawson was removed from Kensington to the prison in Franklin Row, on the morning of Tuesday following the death of young Wright, but the persons in whose house he was found became alarmed at the excitement, and he was taken from thence to Manayunk, afterwards to Moyamensing, and finally to the prison in which he now lies, in a dying state.

On Wednesday, Patrick Murray, who keeps a grocery store in Kensington, was committed on the charge of participating in the riots of that section. Another man named Andrew Sweeney was also committed.

Last ——— on Monday a beautiful brig, called the Hazel, was launched from the ship yard of Jacob Vance, Esq., Kensington, and is intended as a regular packet to trade between New York and Port au Prince. She is owned and to be commanded by Capt. Oliver Curtis, of this city. The H. is expected to be a very fast sailer, being a perfect model of our last naval architecture.

Burker Hill.—This exhibition still continues to attract crowds of visitors, and would, we presume, did it remain here a year.

THE REASON.

The reason given why the Governor of this State has not offered a reward for the apprehension of the murderers in the late riots, is, that he has no authority to do so, inasmuch as at the recent session of the Legislature it was provided in one of the sections of the appropriation bill that no money shall be paid out of the Treasury not therein specifically appropriated.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has continued its session this week. The same subject which has occupied the other general religious meetings, has caused much discussion in the Convention.

CONVICTIONS.—The Jury, in the case of eight persons, charged with riot on Easter Sunday last, returned into the Court of Quarters with a verdict finding them all guilty. Sidney Ruffles was sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and costs; George Ruffles, to pay a fine of $1, and suffer an imprisonment of ten days. Thomas Everett, to pay a fine of 50, and ten day's imprisonment. Samuel Ruffles, Charles White, William Robinson, and Alexander Gillinan, were each sentenced to pay a fine of $6, and undergo an imprisonment of sixty days in the county prison.

INDICTMENT FOR MURDER.—The Grand Jury have found true bills in the case of John Fitzpatrick, a clerk pedlar, charged with the murder of James Lemon, by stabbing him with a file, and in the case of Charles White, charged with the murder of Robert Pile, at the house of Ivy Almshouse, in the course of a rencontre which arose out of a religious dispute.

MAIL MATTER.—Serious indisposition prevented the delivery of Mr. Dunning's charge on Saturday evening. As the keystone of the arch his class was very anxious to hear it, and the loss of it is much regretted by them. The arch his class was very anxious to hear it, and the loss of it is much regretted by them. We hope that the gentleman's health, for his own sake and for theirs will have brought about that consummation before this paper is published.

TERRIBLE.—The Schuylkill water having been obstructed in one of the branch pipes at Fifth and Chestnut, and Caldwell's streets for ten days after, an examination was made, when it was discovered that the obstruction proceeded from a dead eel, measuring twenty-one inches in length.

PRESENTATION.—In a communication to the County Board, made by the County Commissioners, an appropriation of $100 to purchase a law library is asked to be additional counsel, in the fifty or sixty suits which will be brought against the county, on account of the late riots.

Joseph Cox, one of the unfortunate men wounded on Monday, the 6th instant, in Kensington, died in the Hospital on Monday.

FROM OUR OWN Correspondent.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST.

Bristol, England, May 2, 1844.

The birth-day of the reigning sovereign is always a great holiday in England. Bells ring from all the churches—from the majestic cathedral down to the smallest village temple—and sing forth their notes of jubilee. Cannon are fired, public dinners are held to celebrate the event, and from one end of the kingdom to the other, there is a paroxysm or blaze of loyalty. That national anniversary was celebrated on the 25th ult.—albeit it is not the day of birth. In the case of Queen Victoria, it is participated in by all classes—for she is universally beloved. I think deservedly so, for as yet she has deformed the throne and court by no vices. Long may she continue in her virtuous career! The birth-day drawing-room was unusually splendid, and seldom, I presume, has a more numerous or brilliant assemblage of female beauty, foreign ambassadors, British nobility, Naval and Military officers, Ministers of State, Members of Parliament, &c., &c., assembled for the better classes, been assembled together. Almack's, too, in the evening, was a most gorgeous reunion. Yet it is melancholy, amid these bright scenes, to reflect that the poor are the more miserable which are by land found, enduring all the misery of an almost hopeless penury. Such ever was—aye, and ever will be the case. The wealthy, the "Corinthian columns of the State" rejoice—while in the neighboring streets and alleys, the poor suffer privations, mingled, perhaps, with feelings of envy and discontent at the golden and apparently happy lots of the magnates of the land. There were many striking dresses at the Court—none of which attracted more admiration than those of the Duchesses of Roxburgh and Cleveland. Her Grace of Roxburgh was attired in a train of rich white satin, magnificently embroidered with American needle-work in gold and colors, and finished off with gold blonde as a fringe. A perfect of fine muslin over satin, embroidered with gold and colors, and fastened all down the front with diamonds and amethysts. A head dress of feathers and gold blonde lappets, ornamented with diamonds. The Duchess of Cleveland was dressed in a *habit de cour* of lilac and white brocaded silk, lined with white and tastefully ornamented with ribbons—body of the same, trimmed with Brussels point lace—petticoat of India muslin, embroidered with gold, with head dress of feathers, lace and diamonds. On the subsequent days of the grand banquet, and then a superb ball, were given at the French Embassy, and set hundred of the elite of society were present on each occasion. The Cabinet Ministers and great officers of State gave grand dinners—so you may well suppose that all were gay "as a marriage bell" among the so-called "Corinthian pillars" of State. Yet with all this, the Queen is overwhelmed by her household and says that the Bull £35,000 a year in her expenses. But of a verity they are large enough—too large—for the dignity of the royal in the proper regal establishment can be reasonably practised. Many of the royal attendants are dispensed with, but they still receive their salaries. For example, Miss Quentin, "lady horse-rider to the Queen," has been dismissed—but with a retiring allowance of £300 a year. Such things must sound strangely in your republican country. The Duchess of Kent—the Queen's mother—has also a large pension. The master of the horse, the last, the very last of a royal race has been consigned to the tomb. A few ladies of French, Gallic, Quebec [illegible] Wolfe,) and Bunker Hill. He then entered the navy and fought under Rodney. For some time he was a sailor in the merchant service, and sixty years ago he settled at Tweedmouth, and passed the latter period of his long life in comparative poverty. His name was James Stuart, and he was born December 20th, 1728, at Charleston, South Carolina. His father, Gen. John Stuart, was a near relative of the "Pretender"—Prince Charles. James Stuart left America when only seven years old—was at the battles of Preston, Culloden, Quebec (under Wolfe,) and Bunker Hill. He then entered the navy and fought under Rodney. For some time he was a sailor in the merchant service, and sixty years ago he settled at Tweedmouth—being sometimes so poor that he travelled on the border as a Pedlar. He had four wives and twenty-seven children. Ten of his sons were killed in battle—thus five in the last Indian war, in Canada, Quebec [illegible] and two at Algiers. Some time before his death, a fund was subscribed for him, and he was placed in comfort, and ought not to have been "one wool all this number you." His remains were followed to the grave by crowds, but only by one male child, and that was an old man, who was one of his youngest sons.

While on the subject of death, I find among the various wrecks of the day, a quaint epitaph, which must have been placed over the grave of F. Naylor, a railway engineer, at Newton, Yorkshire.

> *"My engine now is cold and still,*
> *No water does my boiler fill,*
> *My coke affords it flame no more,*
> *My days of usefulness are o'er*
> *My wheels deny their usual speed,*
> *No more my guiding hand they heed,*
> *My safety valve, too, has lost its tone*
> *My whistle too is hoarse and gone,*
> *My clack will work its power no more*
> *For I am laid on the shelf.*
> *My fire's dead fled, through life so strong,*
> *Refuse to aid thy long driving.*

No more I feel each urging breath
My steam is now condensing fast,
Life's railroad o'er, each station's past,
In death I'm stopt, and rest at last.
Farewell, dear friends, and cease to weep;
In Jesus I'm safe,—in Him I sleep.

A wit, in commenting on this singular epitaph, exclaimed:—"He sleeps among the sleepers, and thousands follow in his train."

Lord Ellenborough had been recalled from his government in India.

The capital of British railways now exceeds sixty millions sterling, and yields a revenue of six millions per annum.

The amount of poor rate collected last year in Ireland, by the aid of military police, was £1,545. The rate was thus enforced in 127 places.

The amount of American cheese landed in England in 1843 was 13,473 cwt.

The next "event" in Victoria's household is expected in July.

The Thames continued in the ascendant, and was absolutely coining money. He had made a third visit to the palace.

Her Majesty continued in the exercise of her prerogative in the matter of appointments, and generally been filled by men favorable to the ministry.

Lord Ashley, the great philanthropist, has been brought to the hammer in the course of this month. The sale will occupy sixteen days.

The Times contained a column of lots in the sale of his estates.

A new musical instrument, called the *Kalophone*, has just been brought out. It is an improvement on the concertina, and is produced by a current of air acting upon metallic springs, technically called vibrators, and is played upon by keys similar to those of a piano. The tones of the new instrument are sweet, rich, and full, especially in the bass it appears to have the fullness of the violoncello. Tones are completely under the control of the performer, rendering the expression highly satisfactory and effective.

CONTINENTAL.

The French Chambers were busy in discussion of a prison discipline bill, in which the Pennsylvania system is made the basis.

Not notwithstanding the peace, were busy in discussing the Tahiti affair. Among the other gossip of the newspapers was a rumor that the Queen of Spain was to visit Bourbon to be wed by England and France, and divided between the two powers.

The Duchess of Kent, mother of Victoria, was in France, the guest of Louis Philippe.

Disaffection had shown itself in the French Army.

The present Ministry of Spain, as a matter of policy, and in order to enlist the national sympathies in the country, were busy in getting to enter the lists with the old enemies of Spain—the Moors. The Emperor of Morocco is preparing to make war on Spain, and has, we believe effectually, has called in the aid of superstition—he has denounced the religion of the Spaniards. Bridal Spain, it is to be hoped, will be worthy of tyranny—is to be further muzzled in the benighted Peninsula. No newspaper can be published in Spain which shall not submit to restrictions and penalties which amount to a prohibition. In all probability the day is not distant when the press will be muzzled by the united voice of the country.

In Portugal the struggle between the government and the Chamberlist still continued, and Almeida, garrisoned by the rebels, still held out.

The King of Naples is said to have escaped assassination, by the guard's discovering a pistol concealed in the clothing of a man who had obtained admission to the royal presence on the royal presence. The Queen of Naples has been safely delivered of a daughter.

The famous affair had been quite a Constantinople. In consequence of the discovery of a plot to attack the Frank population, and in order to prevent the massacre of the Christians, orders have been issued, to prohibit dwelling in the Navy. Prince Hospodar, Melidaye, Minister of State, Members of Parliament, and Ambassadors of the better classes, been assembled together. Almack's, too, in the evening, was a most gorgeous reunion. Yet it is melancholy, amid these bright scenes, to reflect that the poor are the more miserable which are by land found, enduring all the misery of an almost hopeless penury. Such ever was—aye, and ever will be the case. The wealthy, the "Corinthian columns of the State" rejoice—while in the neighboring streets and alleys, the poor suffer privations, mingled, perhaps, with feelings of envy and discontent at the golden and apparently happy lots of the magnates of the land. There were many striking dresses at the Court—none of which attracted more admiration than those of the Duchesses of Roxburgh and Cleveland. Her Grace of Roxburgh was attired in a train of rich white satin, magnificently embroidered with American needle-work in gold and colors, and finished off with gold blonde

United States SATURDAY POST.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, &c.

$2 per annum—$1 if paid in advance; $1.50 in advance for six months.

Postmasters are requested to *frank* their letters addressed to us. The word *frank* itself is one of the few words still given endure their letters with their names written on them.

Other letters will not be taken from the Post Office unless the postage is paid.

Papers discontinued only at the end of the current half year's subscription, and then only at the option of the Publisher if indebted.

Small Bank Notes of solvent Banks received in payment for our bills.

Agents are earnestly solicited to make quick remittances, and should always give names and date paid for.

Letters should always be post paid, and the Office renewed *frame*, so as not to which the paper is to be addressed.

LIST OF AGENTS.

☞ The following agents will still act for the Saturday Post, under the new arrangements, as heretofore.

☞ TRAVELLING AGENTS for Graham's Magazine, United States Saturday Post, and the Library of Modern Novels.

☞ We have no travelling agent in the State of Virginia.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, of Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Kentucky for Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Mr. *Moses Hooker, Jun.* St. Louis, Missouri.

JOHN NIMMO, Canada, East and West.

Mr. JAMES LEWIS is travelling for us in Alabama and Tennessee.

CHARLES E. JAMES is Agent for us in the South and South-West States and Florida, assisted by *James S. Whipple, Jonathan H. Wild, O. D. Wilson, and Wm. Whipple.*

THOMAS SEVERN is our Travelling Agent for New York.

WILLIAM A. PIERCE collects for us in Pennsylvania.

JAMES THOMAS is our Travelling Agent in New Jersey.

W. H. and W. M. WHEELER, for Arkansas.

Notices of New Works.

"GRAHAM," for *June*.—One of the greatest recommendations to this work is the *promptitude* which characterizes its appearance. In fact, everything about it seems to be the second day after publication. If there is any new style of embellishment, it is always found in the "Graham." Lady, for any cause, is wish him no sweet, but to be the best age *Arts* seems to be his aim. The plate he has marked out for the new number, must make it still more worthy of popular favor with the people and the press of the country.

The following article, from the pen of Mr. Victoria, of Louis Philippe.

Graham's Magazine.—We thought that "Graham" had reached the highest top of excellence, but the present number, in his steward course, "Alps an Alps arise," but each returning month shows that he can reach upon a new and more lofty pinnacle than before. To learn imagining and invention, and original genius, the former number of "Graham" is one of the best we have ever seen. An engraving of Mercie's most beautiful imaginings, fronts the reader as he opens the pages of the work, and the first article is the "Bride of Worth." Several others of the articles are also finely illustrated, in seeing the fourteen more distinctly marked, however. All the engravings illustrate the articles, and add at once to green one of his early productions. Let the reader examine it, as we have already done, and a more vigorous lyric will scarcely be found.

THE BRIDE OF WORTH

There was a joy in words,
A high, shrill sound, and pervading cheer,
Which, never deaned, ever bright and warm,
Marks the elite, although they be not so.
Amid the gloom is bright and tranquil in the storm.
It rules, it sends no sad
It makes the proud and lofty soul in throne.
There, 'tis the sound of joy, the voice of gladness,
So true to shake, no memory to upbraid.
Love, love is all in all in ours!
The stair was red strong.
There for the bride the virtuous knave.
On in the battle's rift, or on the wave.
Whether in ocean's ground, alone, or mid the throng
He is himself—a man! Nor life's nor torture's shame
Have power to wrench away
Aim but as words upon life's troubled tide
Are but the sound, a spirit voiceless now
Is her unbreaking and a soul of flame.
Is her unbreaking and a soul of flame.

The literary matter is of a sterling character, and we have no hesitation in saying, that the productions of Mrs. Embury, Frances Sargent Osgood, Longfellow, Herbert, and Tuckerman, will be found to be of the highest order. Arthur, Lawson, Miss Ellet, C. Cushman, Mrs. Seba Smith, and Pierson, figure as contributors to cause the reader to be unwilling to turn over the leaves of the number or his own hands and sit in judgment upon it.

Observations in Europe, *principally in France and Great Britain, by John D. Godman, M. D., President of Dudleytown College. New York: Harper & Brothers: Philadelphia: Carpenthwaite & Co. Preston & Pierson.*—The author of this work is a man of high character of talents, and the reader is gratified, therefore, to find it written in a style which shows that they may be relied upon as to the author's observations in the East. The work is illustrated with wood cuts and diagrams, which add to the appearance, while they conduce to the better understanding of the work; and notwithstanding that the author has given the ground which has been so often over, till the paper used is printing would almost cover the surface, he has succeeded in presenting much that is merely which will claim attention to the end. He does not profess to be a traveler, but a man of science, who has seen travellers have done, and in England, he treats with freedom on the works arising from the union of the civil power with the religious. Himself also a member and one of the Methodist Clergy, he has naturally and very properly given a favorable account of the Wesleyan Methodists, in view of that denomination of Christians, but throughout he has written with candor and impartiality, and the reader can look to one which will command gratified perusal.

The Catholic Church in England and America. *Three Lectures, by John O. Ogelby, D. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co.*—Price 25 cents.

The title of this book is chosen to defend the right of the Roman Catholic Church to, or at any rate to make the subject of some answer to the Pretace, to objections which the author has heard made to the Catholic Church. Preface, that as he presupposed an agreement between the hearer and speaker when the lectures were delivered, so he leaves the reader to the same presumption in favor of his readers. Such of them as wish to verify the points mentioned in the lectures, or the collected without argument, are referred as notes to the authorities. It is an interesting work to those who are inquiring after truth, and the great detail in a small space, and is pressed in the usual beautiful style of the Appleton. It forms a valuable addition to the Christian's Library.

Ordination of the Word to the Bible. *By the Reverend George Potter, of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, in the City of New York. New York: John S. Taylor: Philadelphia: Carpenthwaite & Co.*—The author of this work is a man of high character of talents, and a man in the Presbyterian connexion in New York. Able as a preacher, and a writer, and one who is ready to give wise suggestions, he shows the true Christian spirit of a sincere and humble man, and has reported a valuable and needs gathered from on tide, and no clergyman in the country has better ability to make sermons general interest and instruction. The work is well printed, and is a most excellent and useful work, calculated not only for popular reading, but for the good of the reader.

The Lady's Book *for June. Philadelphia: L. A. Godey.* The embellishments of the number are two fine engravings, the first, "Ruth and Boaz," and the last, a better is season just now, the former at all times. There is also a colored fashion plate, which is one of the best we the reader will find two extracts—a tale by Mrs. Ann Sarah H. Butler, and a song by "The Poet Scholar." The literary matter is generally good, with a pretty variety of sketch, tale, and essay, and is, in all respects, one of Mr. G.'s best. As it closes a volume, the next commencing with the July number.

The Young Sailor. *A Narrative Founded on Fact. By Mrs. Sarah Hale, Author of "Northwood," "Sketches of Boarders." Philadelphia: Preston & Pierson.*—This is a romantic and interesting account of the life of a boy of roving order, full of adventure and interest, including shipwreck, imprisonment, and other hair-breadth escapes, every many other of the events incidental to seafaring. The profits of the sale go to the Charleston S. C. Port Society, one of the best institutions of the kind, well as an aim will have many, not readers merely, but buyers.

A Memoir of John Hoss. *Translated from the German. By Rev. Charles A. Hay. Philadelphia: Carpenthwaite & Co.*—This is a small volume, giving a correct and interesting account of the life of a man who was burned, as all our readers know, for his opinions in 1415. It is well printed, as is all Protestants, and written in a plain and simple style.

Campbell's Semi-Monthly. The number of this Magazine for June, 1844, contains a well executed portrait of Lever, the author of Charles O'Malley, &c., from a painting by Lover. It has also a memorial by Darnell, of Edinburgh, and a poem by Campbell, entitled, A girl of 13 years of Frost, another aged fifteen, and a child two

Lever Peter.—The Jersey Blue, of Princeton, N. J. of Lever Peter, of Victoria, of Louis Philippe.

Lever itself in the French

ty of Spain, as a matter to enlist the national ed Queen, and to old enemies of Spain—ercy of Morocco in pre-ion, and to do no more in the aid of superstition ne religion of the Spanish constitutionalist further muzzled in the

No newspaper can be ed from the Spanish ish amount to a prohib-ty the day is not distant re recalled by the united

ght between the govern-ted still continued and by the rebels, still held

id to have escaped hand's discovering a pis-clothing of a man who ed to the hospital and The Queen of Naples has of a daughter.

Lever taken place in Constan-ce of the discovery of a population, and in order ed to the Sultan the consign-ordinary scenes peculiar nt, took place at Constan-ce. Notices was given 27th, that all Mussulmen-ct early at the Mosque, ed, and the result is that ted the inhabitants of the

ad thus collected, the nized upon all the young-ivil men, who are only ed to the Seraglio and ment. Notices was given ments which will claim attention to the end. He does not profess to be a traveler, but a man of science, who has seen travellers have done, and in England, he treats with freedom on the works arising from the union of the civil power with the religious. Himself also a member and one of the Methodist Clergy, he has naturally and very properly given a favorable account of the Wesleyan Methodists, in view of that denomination of Christians, but throughout he has written with candor and impartiality, and the reader can look to one which will command gratified perusal.

The Catholic Church in England and America. *Three Lectures, by John O. Ogelby, D. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co.*—Price 25 cents.

The title of this book is chosen to defend the right of the Roman Catholic Church to, or at any rate to make the subject of some answer to the Pretace, to objections which the author has heard made to the Catholic Church. Preface, that as he presupposed an agreement between the hearer and speaker when the lectures were delivered, so he leaves the reader to the same presumption in favor of his readers. Such of them as wish to verify the points mentioned in the lectures, or the collected without argument, are referred as notes to the authorities. It is an interesting work to those who are inquiring after truth, and the great detail in a small space, and is pressed in the usual beautiful style of the Appleton. It forms a valuable addition to the Christian's Library.

Ordination of the Word to the Bible. *By the Reverend George Potter, of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, in the City of New York. New York: John S. Taylor: Philadelphia: Carpenthwaite & Co.*—The author of this work is a man of high character of talents, and a man in the Presbyterian connexion in New York. Able as a preacher, and a writer, and one who is ready to give wise suggestions, he shows the true Christian spirit of a sincere and humble man, and has reported a valuable and needs gathered from on tide, and no clergyman in the country has better ability to make sermons general interest and instruction. The work is well printed, and is a most excellent and useful work, calculated not only for popular reading, but for the good of the reader.

The Lady's Book *for June. Philadelphia: L. A. Godey.* The embellishments of the number are two fine engravings, the first, "Ruth and Boaz," and the last, a better is season just now, the former at all times. There also is a colored fashion plate, which is one of the best we the reader will find two extracts—a tale by Mrs. Ann Sarah H. Butler, and a song by "The Poet Scholar." The literary matter is generally good, with a pretty variety of sketch, tale, and essay, and is, in all respects, one of Mr. G.'s best. As it closes a volume, the next commencing with the July number.

The Young Sailor. *A Narrative Founded on Fact. By Mrs. Sarah Hale, Author of "Northwood," "Sketches of Boarders." Philadelphia: Preston & Pierson.*—This is a romantic and interesting account of the life of a boy of roving order, full of adventure and interest, including shipwreck, imprisonment, and other hair-breadth escapes, every many other of the events incidental to seafaring. The profits of the sale go to the Charleston S. C. Port Society, one of the best institutions of the kind, well as an aim will have many, not readers merely, but buyers.

A Memoir of John Hoss. *Translated from the German. By Rev. Charles A. Hay. Philadelphia: Carpenthwaite & Co.*—This is a small volume, giving a correct and interesting account of the life of a man who was burned, as all our readers know, for his opinions in 1415. It is well printed, as is all Protestants, and written in a plain and simple style.

Campbell's Semi-Monthly. The number of this Magazine for June, 1844, contains a well executed portrait of Lever, the author of Charles O'Malley, &c., from a painting by Lover. It has also a memorial by Darnell, of Edinburgh, and a poem by Campbell, entitled, A girl of 13 years of Frost, another aged fifteen, and a child two

Lever Peter.—The Jersey Blue, of Princeton, N. J. of Lever Peter, of Victoria, of Louis Philippe.

Lever itself in the French

ty of Spain, as a matter to enlist the national ed Queen, and to old enemies of Spain—ercy of Morocco in pre-ion, and to do no more in the aid of superstition ne religion of the Spanish constitutionalist further muzzled in the

No newspaper can be ed from the Spanish ish amount to a prohib-ty the day is not distant re recalled by the united

ght between the govern-ted still continued and by the rebels, still held

id to have escaped hand's discovering a pis-clothing of a man who ed to the hospital and The Queen of Naples has of a daughter.

Lever taken place in Constan-ce of the discovery of a population, and in order ed to the Sultan the consign-ordinary scenes peculiar nt, took place at Constan-ce. Notices was given 27th, that all Mussulmen-ct early at the Mosque, ed, and the result is that ted the inhabitants of the

ad thus collected, the nized upon all the young-ivil men, who are only ed to the Seraglio and ment. Notices was given ments which will claim attention to the end. He does not profess to be a traveler, but a man of science, who has seen travellers have done, and in England, he treats with freedom on the works arising from the union of the civil power with the religious. Himself also a member and one of the Methodist Clergy, he has naturally and very properly given a favorable account of the Wesleyan Methodists, in view of that denomination of Christians, but throughout he has written with candor and impartiality, and the reader can look to one which will command gratified perusal.

The Catholic Church in England and America. *Three Lectures, by John O. Ogelby, D. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co.*—Price 25 cents.

The title of this book is chosen to defend the right of the Roman Catholic Church to, or at any rate to make the subject of some answer to the Pretace, to objections which the author has heard made to the Catholic Church. Preface, that as he presupposed an agreement between the hearer and speaker when the lectures were delivered, so he leaves the reader to the same presumption in favor of his readers. Such of them as wish to verify the points mentioned in the lectures, or the collected without argument, are referred as notes to the authorities. It is an interesting work to those who are inquiring after truth, and the great detail in a small space, and is pressed in the usual beautiful style of the Appleton. It forms a valuable addition to the Christian's Library.

Ordination of the Word to the Bible. *By the Reverend George Potter, of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, in the City of New York. New York: John S. Taylor: Philadelphia: Carpenthwaite & Co.*—The author of this work is a man of high character of talents, and a man in the Presbyterian connexion in New York. Able as a preacher, and a writer, and one who is ready to give wise suggestions, he shows the true Christian spirit of a sincere and humble man, and has reported a valuable and needs gathered from on tide, and no clergyman in the country has better ability to make sermons general interest and instruction. The work is well printed, and is a most excellent and useful work, calculated not only for popular reading, but for the good of the reader.

The Lady's Book *for June. Philadelphia: L. A. Godey.* The embellishments of the number are two fine engravings, the first, "Ruth and Boaz," and the last, a better is season just now, the former at all times. There also is a colored fashion plate, which is one of the best we the reader will find two extracts—a tale by Mrs. Ann Sarah H. Butler, and a song by "The Poet Scholar." The literary matter is generally good, with a pretty variety of sketch, tale, and essay, and is, in all respects, one of Mr. G.'s best. As it closes a volume, the next commencing with the July number.

The Young Sailor. *A Narrative Founded on Fact. By Mrs. Sarah Hale, Author of "Northwood," "Sketches of Boarders." Philadelphia: Preston & Pierson.*—This is a romantic and interesting account of the life of a boy of roving order, full of adventure and interest, including shipwreck, imprisonment, and other hair-breadth escapes, every many other of the events incidental to seafaring. The profits of the sale go to the Charleston S. C. Port Society, one of the best institutions of the kind, well as an aim will have many, not readers merely, but buyers.

A Memoir of John Hoss. *Translated from the German. By Rev. Charles A. Hay. Philadelphia: Carpenthwaite & Co.*—This is a small volume, giving a correct and interesting account of the life of a man who was burned, as all our readers know, for his opinions in 1415. It is well printed, as is all Protestants, and written in a plain and simple style.

Campbell's Semi-Monthly. The number of this Magazine for June, 1844, contains a well executed portrait of Lever, the author of Charles O'Malley, &c., from a painting by Lover. It has also a memorial by Darnell, of Edinburgh, and a poem by Campbell, entitled, A girl of 13 years of Frost, another aged fifteen, and a child two

Congressional.

In Senate, Wednesday, May 15. Several reports and memorials were received, and private bills, or acts in reference to private claims were passed. The Senate received several communications from the Executive, and went into Executive Session at a late hour.

In the House, several reports were received from standing committees. Among them was a report on the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, proposing that there should be rates of postage at the rate of 5 cents for the distances which now pay 6¼ 10 cents for distances which now pay 12½, 15 cents for distances which now pay 18¾, and 20 and 25 cents for greater distances. The majority report opposes the reduced rates of postage.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll submitted a resolution which was twice read and referred to Committee of the Whole, requesting the President to put an end to the treaties with the Hanse Towns, to make known the grounds of action to the public interests.

Mr. Fillmore made a report relative to the Princeton disaster, 2,000 copies of which were ordered to be printed.

The bill providing for the choice of electors for President and Vice President, on one day throughout the Union, was passed 141 to 24. It takes effect after 1844.

In Senate, Thursday, May 16. Several memorials and reports were presented. Among the reports was one, accompanied by a resolution that no reason exists why Hon. John M. Niles should not be allowed to take his seat. The report was silently acquiesced in, and Mr. Niles was qualified and took his seat.

In the House. In the House after some conversation respecting the White and Kaufman difficulty, the White case was laid on the table, ayes 82, nays 73—and thus the matter has rested till this time. Mr. Adams presented a memorial from the Statistical Society of Massachusetts, praying that Congress and the House refused to suspend the rules to take it under consideration. Laid on the table.

The Eastern Harbor Improvement Bill was then taken up. Amendments making appropriations for Port Jefferson, Bridgeport, Connecticut, were rejected.

In Senate, Friday May 17. The resolution for adjournment, amending the day by the substitution of 24th instead of 31st of May, then was taken up, but laid on the table.

In the House the day was principally spent on private bills. Both Houses adjourned to Monday.

In Senate, Monday, May 20. A large number of memorials, for and against Texas, and other subjects, were presented. A large number of pension bills were passed, and the Senate went early into Executive session.

In the House, the bill for the support of the Post Office and Post Roads, for the year 1845, were taken up. To the items an amendment was made, striking out the $370,000 appropriated for travelling mail agents, abolishing the whole mail appropriating $5,000 to detect mail depredations. The Naval Bill, an annual measure was made declaring that not more than 1,000 boys shall be employed in the naval service during the present year, and another repealing all laws which allow inferior officers to draw higher pay, when performing the offices of those of higher rank. Several bills against the to abolish the Navy Yard at Washington and Gosport, were laid on the table. Pending its discussion, the House adjourned.

In Senate, Monday, May 21. The Harbor Bill was taken up, and reported without amendment, with a recommendation that they be passed.

In the House, the Committee on Elections reported in favor of the right of the sitting member, Mr. Botts. The Naval Appropriation Bill was further considered.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate.

Archibald Hyde, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Newbern, and for the State of North Carolina, vice William Gaston, removed.

George H. McWhorter, to be Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Sag Harbor, in the State of New York, vice Thomas H. Bond, removed.

Thomas Gatewood, to be Naval Officer for the District of Norfolk and Portsmouth, in the State of Virginia.

Michael Connolly, to be Consul of the U. States for Cayenne, in French Guiana.

Joseph Reynolds, to be Consul of the U. States for Maracaibo, in the Island of Cuba.

Robert P. de Silver, to be Secretary and Consul of the U. States for Port Louisa, in the Isle of France.

Thomas W. Waldron, to the Consul of the U. States for Hong Kong, in China.

David S. Forbes, to be Consul of the U. States for Canton, vice P. W. Snow, deceased.

Thomas G. Rowley, to be Consul of the U. States for Amoy, in China.

Richard S. Bell, to be Consul of the U. States for Matamoras, in Mexico, vice Daniel W. Smith, resigned.

F. M. Aubuyneau, to be Consul of the U. States for La Rochelle, in France.

Henry J. Bonet, to be Consul of the U. States for Ravenna, in Italy.

Thomas Howell, to be Consul of the U. States for Jerusalem, in Palestine

Army & Navy.

Fort Wilkins.—We learn from the Detroit Advertiser, that the new post at Copper Harbor, on Lake Superior, is to be called Fort Wilkins, in honor of the Secretary of War. The following is the order announcing the location of the post and the name:

Your head quarters may be established at either place, as may be found best for the interest of the service, and the order copy will be held in readiness for service at any moment.

The store copy will be held in readiness for service at any moment.

Quarterly some and horse equipments have been ordered from Baton Rouge for the seven companies of dragoons. Two companies will be taken to the same place of service, and as soon as no appropriation shall be made for that object, the horses sent to the Quartermaster General's Department.

You will continue to receive instructions direct from the Adjutant General's office, to which communications will be made as indicated in the third paragraph of the orders of the 3d of February last, from this office. Until such other matters confided to your judgment and discretion, and the confidence is great, your correspondence will be direct to the Adjutant General, for the information of the Commanding General and the higher authorities.

You will take particular attention in the first instance by a confidential officer, to the Indian tribes in your vicinity, and of special expression, as you may deem necessary, to put yourself in communication with the President of Texas, in order to obtain from him all the information in his power, and to learn and transmit to this office all confidential intelligence as may be received from Texas, or from any other sources calculated to throw light upon the future movements of that country.

☞ The U. S. brig Lawrence is now preparing for sea at the New York Navy Yard. Since her last cruise to the West Indies she has been in Dry Dock and undergone thorough and complete repair, an addition has also been made to her armament of two medium 32 pounders, which addition with the eight 32 lb. pound carronades she already carries, gives her a vast superiority over any brig in the Navy, enabling her to combat with facility and success, vessels of a larger class than herself.

Lieut. Van Brunt's Gun Carriage.—The Norfolk Beacon states that the commission consisting of Capt. Skinner, Commodore Cassin, Lieut. Hunter, and Mr. Rinker, appointed by the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, made experiments on Thursday week on board of the U. S. brig Lawrence, Com't. Mitchell, with the gun carriage invented by Lieut. Van Brunt, of the U. S. N., which were highly satisfactory.

☞ The U. S. ship Vincennes, Com. Boutwell, sailed from Hampton Roads on the 15th inst. on a cruise, and the U. S. brig Somers, Brent, on the 7th inst.

Religious Intelligence.

Theological Seminary, Princeton.—The whole number of students connected with the Theological Seminary in Princeton, N. J., commenced on the 13th. The following is a list of the present ing class:—M. S. Culbertson, Penn., Richard V. Dodge, Ill., Henry L. Doolittle, N. Y., Thos. Elcock, Penn., M. Gilgolly, Penn., Wm. Hall, Penn., S. C. Hepburn, Penn., Daniel Johnson, N. C., James Knox, N. C., E. W. Larkin, N. Y., A. M. Loomis, N. Y., S. Martin, Penn., Jesse W. Parker, Penn., Robert Steel, Penn., J. M. Sterling, Penn., J. D. Wells, N. J. The annual session of the Board of Directors was postponed on the evening of the 12th by Dr. Murray; the Rev. John C. Backus, of Baltimore, who was elected to this service, and his alternate, the Rev. Dr. Spring, of New York, being both absent.

Iron Church.—A Brussels paper mentions that a plan is in contemplation in the commune of Horne for constructing an iron church. The church is to be of small dimensions, and in the Greek original style of architecture. Columns, capitals, cupolas, all the architectural ornaments, together with the whole of the internal parts of the church, are to be made entirely of iron.

☞ The amount of collections in St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Boston, for the past year, ending at Easter, is $9,837 23. This is exclusive of the ordinary amount raised for standing expenditures. Last year the amount was $7,232 61.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Loomis, late a student at Princeton, was ordained a missionary to China, in the Second Presbyterian Church at Albany, on Wednesday evening week.

☞ The annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of Virginia, met at Lynchburg, on Wednesday last.

☞ Measures are in active progress for the erection in Mobile, Alabama, of an elegant Catholic Cathedral church.

Documents.

TEXAS.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

The following message, &c. was received by the introduction, was received last week by the Senate, in answer to a resolution passed by that body on the 6th instant:

Most of the documents to which the Message refers, it is not necessary to publish, as the information contained in them may be embodied in much shorter space. The number of troops at Fort Jessup and ordered there is nearly three companies; seven of the 5th company, acting as rifles, eight of the 3d, and as many of the 4th Infantry, in all about seven hundred and fifty men. The remainder are serving in, or under orders for the Gulf of Mexico are *In the Gulf*—the frigate Potomac, the sloop of war Vincennes and the sloop of war *Norfolk*, under orders—the sloops Vandalia and Falmouth, the steamer Union and the brig Somers, and the Dallas. All attached to the Home Squadron. The brig Lawrence may be ordered to the same station, and also the sloop Preble. The Message is as follows:

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE SENATE.

To the Senate of the United States:

In answer to the resolution of the House of the 13th instant, requesting to be informed "whether, since the communication to the Senate of the correspondence of the treaty now before the Senate for the annexation of Texas to the United States, any new proposition has been made or ordered by the President, for an emancipation of slaves in that country, and what measures, if any, have been taken by the President, and what are the preparations that have been made, or ordered by the President, for the forwarding or dispatching of any of the military or naval forces of the United States to the territory of Texas, or to the Gulf of Mexico, and what are the preparations that have been made or ordered by the President, for the transportation of any of the military or naval forces of the United States to the territory of Texas, or to the Gulf of Mexico, and what are the instructions, or for the further conduct of such military or naval forces."

I have to inform the Senate that, in consequence of the rejection of the treaty for the annexation of Texas to the United States, and by the hope cherished by Congress at the opening of its present session, that the question of annexation would be finally settled by the action of the Congress of the United States, the necessity of any further negotiation with Texas upon the subject of annexation was superseded and rendered unnecessary. And the duty of the Executive was limited to the simple execution of the laws of the United States, and the duty to protect the territory of Texas, pending your deliberations upon the subject of annexation, against the menaces of foreign powers, which had openly declared their purpose to take advantage of the rejection of the treaty, by Congress, to subjugate Texas to their dominion. The Executive has not been specially apprised of the views of Congress upon these subjects, and has not felt itself authorized to make any new proposition to Texas, or to order the movement of troops, beyond the ordinary movements required for the defence of the frontier, and the protection of the settlements of the United States; and which, in the event of the treaty's rejection, would have been necessarily carried into effect.

If you observe any preparation for such an invasion, you will without delay communicate the information to the Executive, that he may take measures to call an extra session of Congress, or such other measures as may be deemed necessary for the defence of the United States and Texas, and make despatches to the Executive, that he may communicate, as often as occasion may present itself, with the Secretary of the Navy, and order such movements of the naval forces of the United States as may be deemed necessary for the protection of Texas, and to repel the invasion of her territory, and the commencement of hostilities against her people.

You will be cautious in committing no violation of the neutrality of the United States, or of the commercial relations of the United States with Mexico, and will, while the country of conciliation is pending, an armed force of Texas, or of the United States, to the Rio Grande, strain with the commanding officer, and you will accompany the movement, and will be careful to avoid the passage of the Rio Grande, unless you should regard the execution of such a hostile purpose inevitable, and the passage necessary to the defence of the territory of Texas, or of the United States; and which, in the event of the treaty's rejection, would have been necessarily carried into effect by you.

You will observe any preparation for such an invasion, you will without delay communicate the information to the Executive, that he may take measures to call an extra session of Congress, or such other measures as may be deemed necessary for the defence of the United States and Texas, and make despatches to the Executive, that he may communicate, as often as occasion may present itself, with the Secretary of the Navy, and order such movements of the naval forces of the United States as may be deemed necessary for the protection of Texas, and to repel the invasion of her territory, and the commencement of hostilities against her people.

You will be cautious in committing no violation of the neutrality of the United States, or of the commercial relations of the United States with Mexico, and will, while the country of conciliation is pending, an armed force of Texas, or of the United States, to the Rio Grande, strain with the commanding officer, and you will accompany the movement, and will be careful to avoid the passage of the Rio Grande, unless you should regard the execution of such a hostile purpose inevitable, and the passage necessary to the defence of the territory of Texas, or of the United States; and which, in the event of the treaty's rejection, would have been necessarily carried into effect by you.

If you

Selected Poem.

FROM GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, FOR JUNE.

NUREMBERG.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

In the valley of the Pegnitz, where across broad meadow lands
Rise the blue Franconian mountains, Nuremberg, the ancient stands.

Quaint old town of toil and traffic, quaint old town of art and song,
Memories of the Middle Ages, when the Emperors, rough and strong,
Had their dwelling in thy Castle, time-defying, centuries old;
And thy brave and thrifty burghers hemmed in their serene citadel.

That their great Imperial City stretched its hand through every clime.

In the court yard of the Castle, bound with many an iron band,
Where the mighty linden planted still o'ershadows all the land.

Open wide the ariel window, where in old heroic days
Looked the Emperor Maximilian, Knight Errant of the Empire's praise.

Every where I see around me rise the wondrous world of Art—
Fountain wrought with richest sculpture standing in the common mart;
And above cathedral doorways saints and bishops carved in stone,
As if stone could be commanded to perform the task of flesh and bone.

In the church of stained Lorbeer sleeps enshrined his holy dust,
And he counts the Twelve Apostles graved from age to age in rust;
In the church of painted Lawrence stands a pix of sculpture rare,
Like the foam-flake wreath of fountains, rising through the painted air.

Here, where Art was still religious, with a simple, reverent heart,
Lived Albrecht Albrecht Dürer, the Evangelist of Art;
Here in silence and in service, toiled and prayed, and wrought with love;
Intaglios of wonderful drawing for the Master hand.

Evangelists the inscription on the candlestick above he
Used he in the room supported for the Artist never dies.
Fairer seems the ancient city, and the sunshine seems more bright;
That he once has trod its pavement, that he once has breathed its air!

Through these streets so broad and stately, these obscure lanes and nooks,
Walked in vision the Meistersingers, chanting rude poetic songs
From remote and restless suburbs, came they to the friendly town;
Where the mirror in Fame's great temple, as in spots the earliest found
As the weaver plied the shuttle, wove he too the mystic thread;
And the smith his iron measures hammered to the sword's allotted;
Thanking God, whose boundless wisdom makes the farmers of a poet's mind
Not by Counties, not by Kaisers, win for thee the world's good will!
But by pioneer Albrecht Dürer and Hans Sachs thy cobbler-bard.

Then, O Nuremberg, a wanderer from a region far away,
As he paced the streets and squares of the world renowned of old,
Gathering from the pavement's crevice, as a flowerret of the sod,
The nobility of labor, the long pedigree of toil.

* The old popular proverb in rhyme:
Nuremberg's hand
Goes throughout every land.

† Mahlzahn: Tooth-gnasher. *Neidhardt*, the most celebrated German poet of the fourteenth century. The term was first conferred upon Neidhart Fuchshart, and the poem was to the Germans of that day, what Homer's Iliad and Virgil's Æneid are to us.

‡ This tabernacle or pix is of white stone, sixty feet high, and stands near the painted window of the choir.

§ The Twelve Wise Masters was the title of the original corporation of the Meistersingers, while Mr. Wm. Closbie, Cobbler of Nuremberg, though not one of the original Twelve, was a most renowned Master. He flourished in the 15th century, and left behind him thirty-four folio volumes of manuscript compositions, two hundred and fifty plays, one thousand and seven hundred comic tales, and fourteen hundred lyrical compositions.

‖ Adam Puschman, in his poem on the Death of Hans Sachs, declares that he himself was present at his interment.

An old man,
Gray and white, and down-like,
Who had, in youth, a great hand,
And could do a fair, flourishing,
Beautiful with golden charge.

From the Monthlies.

FROM GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, FOR JUNE.

AFFECTATION.

BY MRS. CAROLINE H. BUTLER.

"From my soul
I loathe all affectation." To my perfect scorn,
Object of my implacable disgust."—Cooper.

What can be the matter with Alice Wellford?" said Bessie Wallis, to the gay group of young girls. "I never saw any being more changed. Why, I have hardly had to send the note, and when I thought to receive the welcome of an old friend and companion, I was met with such coldness, such heartless-ness of manner, that I declare, (silly girl that I am!) I fanned the tears into my eyes. Can I have offended her?"

"Oh, I don't think it for a moment," replied her friend, laughing. "But the truth is, Bessie, Alice has changed. You must know she has but lately returned from a winter in the city, and in lieu of our favorite Alice, with the unaffected ease of girlhood, she brought us back only the fine affected city belle."

"Well, I wish the former one had only back again, amid the paltrinee of fashionable folly; for I am sure she is perfectly ridiculous here—because, no well-bred city lady but would despise as much as we do such affected airs and graces."

"You are right. Alice certainly shows great want of sense by her present absurd behaviour. Ah me! I fear she is utterly spoiled."

For my part, I do not consider her either spoiled' or 'ridiculous,'" interrupted Matilda Grant who had not before spoken. "I think her more lovely than ever."

"I am glad you do, Matilda," replied Bessie. "But look, is not that Alice? Yes, I am sure of it, but how different from the gay, dashing step with which she used to meet us!"

At this moment Alice Wellford approached, and was about to pass the party of young girls with merely a most graceful courtesy and bow, when Bessie Wallis, laying her hand on her arm, cried—

"Be stop a moment, dear Alice, it is so long since we have met. Come, join us in a walk in one of our favorite haunts."

"I thank you extremely, Miss Wallis," replied Alice in a soft, lisping tone—"extremely; but you must excuse me. A long walk would really agitate my nerves too seriously, and I am not strong enough for exercise."

Then gracefully bowing, and drawing her green veil with a slight shudder over her face, passed on.

The sylvan village of Fairdale, with its neat white cottages peeping forth from clusters of trees and honey-suckles, its pretty church embowered in a grove of waving locust, and its gravelled walks shaded by lofty elms, was perhaps one of the sweetest spots where a lover of nature might pause on his journey through life, and there, far from the turmoil of the busy world, pass his days in peaceful seclusion and happiness.

It seems therefore almost profanation to speak of money in connection with so blessed a retreat; but everywhere, from the time when *"Adam delved and Eve span,"* the love of riches will creep amid the most lovely scenes, even as sin within the holy precincts of paradise.

Mr. Wellford (the father of Alice) was the most wealthy man in Fairdale. He had had a lucky ticket in the lottery of life, and having constantly borne in mind the thrifty maxim, "a penny saved is a penny gained," could now count his thousands and tens of thousands. He was also an upright, honest man—never known to grind the poor, or to fatten the widow and fatherless while on the other hand, it might perhaps be said, neither was he ever known to expend aught in charity, or helped to smooth the path of life for the broken and destitute.

Somewhat late in life, he had united himself to a lady of nearly his same age, and who perhaps might be said to excel even her husband in the earnest hoarding of pounds, shillings and pence. She was very ambitious—fond of show, and of making a display, for which indulgence Ralph Wellford had no other better save riches to bring up all artificial. As Alice, their only child, grew up, the parent of the present day's tale found her more pleased, for it was the sum and substance of both parents that their daughter should not only be the best educated girl in the village, but that her dress should always exceed in richness those of her young companions. It was almost a miracle that Alice should have grown up so unwashed and unspoiled by such lavish indulgence.

She was, indeed, a lovely girl. Her complexion was radiant with health and happiness, and of by some the rose might be thought too predominant, her beautifully formed neck and hands were so white as falling snow flakes. Her eyes were large, of a soft and lustrous black, shaded by the most beautiful eye-lashes, and arched with the bow of Love. Her nose was petite and perfect, and her lips like the lotus leaf of the rose. She was of middling height, delicately proportioned, with a foot of fairy mould. The mind of the fair Alice was not, it is true, so richly gifted; still her heart was by no means below mediocrity, while her temper and disposition were naturally amiable.

In infancy and in childhood she was so bright and joyous, so winning in her artless endearments, that every one fell on her with delight; and as that period arrived when, bidding a joyful farewell to all school discipline, she tripped lightly forth to commence the journey of life, her companions gathered in their garden, where the hand of pleasure was ever strewing thornless roses, grouped with the bright dew of happiness—there was one general tribute of admiration. Without a feeling of envy, for every one loved her, every one had always existed the warmest friendship—a bond which seemed to exist even more closely the nearer of their children. In childhood they were inseparable, and Matilda Fenderfield left the college scarcely a day passed that the three friends did not meet. Matilda was a young maid of prominent talents: enthusiastic in his attachments, generous and noble in her feelings, and until of late, it has been considered the less mind of the three; there was a charm in her conversation and in her manners which drew all hearts in his favor.

Frederick and Bessie Wallis were the children of a wealthy landed proprietor in the neighborhood of Fairdale, between whom and the family of Wellford there